THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a less

period received.

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label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address. CORRESPONDENCE. - Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the We do not return communications manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee

their publication at any special date. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 13, 1893.

DO YOU WANT TO CO TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR?

WE WILL GIVE YOU

A FREE TICKET.

Our offer of free round-trip tickets to the 3.A.R. National Encampment last year was to successful that we have decided to repeat

the plan upon a larger scale for the benefit of intending visitors to the World's Fair at Last year hundreds of our readers got

places of residence to Washington and return by a little effort in making up clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Our plan worked very successfully-every-

body was more than satisfied. Very many were able to visit Washington who wanted to do so very much, but felt that they could not incur the expense, and we gave them an opportunity which they gladly improved There was nowhere a single expression of dissatisfaction

We will do the same thing this year with regard to those who wish to visit the World's Fair. We will give a first-class round-trip ticket from any point in the United States to Chicago and return for a club of subscribers, proportionate to the distance the point is from Chicago.

This ticket will be for the most direct all the advantages in regard to the time for which it will be good, length of stay in Chicago, speed of trains, etc., that any firstclass ticket will have. In brief, it will be the best kind of a ticket, which will be a great superiority, as there will doubtless be many tickets offered by various parties which will be only for very slow trains, inferior cars, limited as to time, etc. Our tickets will all be for first-class, fast trains, and have every privilege given the best class

The carrying out of this scheme involves an immense amount of correspondence and clerical work on our part, and we are now | 30 years later. prepari g a chedule of the sizes of clubs which we will require from different points. We will publish this as soon as completed, which may be some time hence.

In the meanwhile, those who intend to They can send in their subscribers as fast they obtain them, notifying us that they are for a "World's Fair Ticket," and they will be properly credited to them. If they afterward change their minds they can have the subscribers sent in applied on any other premium that we offer.

We should very much like to have those who expect to get up clubs for these tickets write to us immediately of their intentions. schedule. We will send them any number of sample copies they wish to show friends and acquaintances in the work of soliciting

Remember, all names sent to count on this offer must be yearly subscribers at \$1 each. No subscriptions sent prior to April 1 will count on this offer. We ask all our friends who want to go to

easily secure a round-trip ticket by a little work in pushing the circulation of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Mark all communications "World's Fair Ticket," and address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

1729 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.

GRAND PREMIUM OFFER OPEN TO SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

Every subscriber on our lists knows that Texas Siftings is the leading humorous paper in the United States. It has a National reputation, and its amusing jokes and sidesplitting pictures have brought mirth and merriment into thousands of homes. We have made an unprecedented arrangement with the publishers, and will send THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE one full year, and Texas Siftings (weekly) for three months, for only \$1.25. This offer is good after July 13. Texas Siftings (alone), three months, \$1.

Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE average annual gold production the world is about as follows: United States \$31,250,000 28,250,000 27,560,000 7,500,000 1,250,000 6,250,000

. \$102,000,000 THE Duke de Veragua might go on the

stage, or enter the lecture field.

THE BEST WAY To get ready for the great fight for soldiers' rights is to get up big clubs for the veterans' champion, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

CRISES.

There is nothing that sensible men talk and write so much nonsense about as commercial stringencies. Every man has his theory as to the cause, and insists upon it with the utmost vehemence. As a rule he has merely mistaken a symptom for a cause, and is as far out of the way as if he should say that the eruptions of the skin caused small-pox. One thinks it is paper money, another silver, a third over-speculation, a fourth railroad building, a fifth the tariff,

Just now the favorite cause for the panic is the Sherman silver law.

These men never stop to think that these panies occur all over the world at the same time-where there is paper money, and where there is gold, where silver coinage is free, and where the white metal is demone tized, where there is a tariff, and where there is free trade, where there has been enormous railroad building, and where there has

The man who is able to see beyond his own immediate environment knows that none of the alleged causes produce crisesthey are only symptoms and aggravations.

The real reason is that business men are hopeful and sanguine. They are eager to make money, and they push their credit and means to the utmost in enterprises that promise a profit. They discount the future in building towns, factories, ships, railroads, etc. Of course this cannot go on forever. There comes a day when a settlement must be had, and when this process-"liquidation" is the latest word for it-begins in one portion of the world it speedily extends to all the others.

This is governed by a law as regular and certain in its operations as the law which governs the seasons. It takes just about so long for the Sheriff and the bankruptcy officers to put things on a hard-pan, cash-paying basis, and then it takes just about so many years again for those who went through the experience to forget its lessons, and for the new generation which has not gone through the experience to come upon the active stage and get control. The period between one panic and another is usually about 20 years first-class round-trip tickets from their In England, and perhaps other countries, they have intermediate panics every 10 years. This is because England is more of a cash country than ours, and demands general settlements more frequently.

The first panic of this century was that of 1819, which followed the enormous upbeaval, the utter derangement of values, and the general demoralization of the mone

tary systems of the Napoleonic era. The next panic was that of 1837, which was started by the failure of a little bank in Ireland. In this country it was rendered more severe by bad banking systems, which route between the two places, and it will have | had flooded the country with worthless notes, by wild real-estate speculations, and by enormous sums invested in railroads. It was then the infancy of railroading, and everybody thought that a railroad was a sure mine of wealth. Considering the smallness of the wealth of the country, and the general lack of knowledge regarding railroad-building, the railroad enterprises of the 1837 era were of far greater magnitude than the building of the Pacific Railroads

The panic of 1857 was also rendered much more severe in the Western part of the country by the same reason. In the East work for these tickets should begin at once. | the stringency was not severe, and lasted but a little while. But the West was still in the wild-cat banking" period, and a large portion of the people's wealth was given for notes either positively worthless or liable to become so any hour. Then there had been an over-building of railroads. Many roads were built which did not pay a dividend for as this will belp us in making up our 20 years after. Hundreds of roads were caught in various stages of completion, some remaining unfinished to this day. These absorbed many millions of dollars, and \$1,000,000 was much more of a sum 36 years

ago than it is to day. The panic of 1873 was greatly intensified in this country by the losses and cost of Chicago to go to work at once. They can the war, the enormous activity in railroad building, the terrible Chicago and Boston fires, and the general derangement of values

by the inflation of the currency. In the first place the actual cost of the war up to that time had been over \$6,000,-000,000 -about three-eighths the entire taxable value of the property of the country in 1860. Nearly 4,000,00 men, on both sides. had been taken away from productive occunations, and had been engaged for four years in destruction. All the values in the counry had been demoralized by the deprecia tion of the legal tender to below half of its gold value, and the process of returning to that value after the war closed. The productive capacity of about one-third of the country had been nearly ruined. Then tens of thousands of miles of non-paying railroads, including those to the Pacific, were built, and, to crown all, came the loss of probably \$1,000,000,000 worth of property by the Chicago and Boston fires. The great wonder is that we came out as well as we

The present panic, which is now drawing to a close, resembles greatly that of 1857, except that we have no features of excessive railroad building and worthless currency to aggravate it. There has been very little railroad building of late years, and that only

of the most necessary character. Our currency is entirely sound-none could be more so-and the banks of the country have stood the pressure remarkably

The Sherman law has not done the harm that its enemies claim. At most it has only expanded the currency to the amount of the market value of the silver bought, and the

COMMON SENSE ABOUT COMMERCIAL country. It has had no part whatever in the stringency.

> The panic really began with the collapse of the real-estate speculations in the Argentine Consederation, and the bankruptcy of the Baring Bros., three years ago. This was followed by similar collapses of real-estate booms in Australia, and finally the stringency reached this country last Fall. The process of "liquidation" has gone on rapidly since, and about run its course. If it was actually known what Congress would do, busines would begin to revive at once, for neither men nor capital can afford to lie idle. They have done so entirely too long already, and now want to go to work again as soon they can have a definite basis of operations

STILL UNDONE.

There has been a considerable reorganization of the Pension Bureau the past week Many clerks have been reduced in pay, and many others promoted. Some have been discharged to make room for new ones. A great pressure has been put upon the Commissioner by pr licians in the matter of reorganizing the Boards of Pension Examiners all over the country. Places on these seem to be coveted as much by Democratic doctors as Postmasterships are by other men, and every Senator, Representative, and managing politician has a slate full of names of men whom he wants appointed. Much of the Commissioner's time is taken up listening to these personal applications.

Then, too, Mr. Dominic I. Murphy, the Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, who has grown up in the office, and on whose experience and knowledge the Commissioner relies very much, has been compelled by domestic sorrow and official overwork to go away for a brief rest.

Doubtless the pressure of all these things has compelled Commissioner Lochren to neglect our proposition to vindicate the honor of his comrades, and give the public some facts which it can rely on, by a careful examination of the 1,000 or 2,000 cases taken consecutively from the files in

This proposition has attracted widespread attention from the press of the country, and the comrades. The latter want it as an effective answer to the storm of obloquy from the soldier-hating press. They keenly desire an official statement, and at once, which will set the pension system in its true light before the country. They are goaded by the continual assertion of the sol dier-hating press that a large proportion of them-variously stated at from one-half to four-fifths, according to the malignancy of the writers-are arrant frauds, who rendered no service, and are deliberately cheating the Government. A large proportion of the press which is friendly to them speak as if there is probably some truth in the charges. This is irritating to the last degree, and calls for actionimmediate action. They demand, and we think they have the right to demand, that some official utterance be made which will give ground either for confirming or denying these accusations. Certainly, if the Treasury were generally denounced for paying out a large proportion of the public money to known frauds, among bondholders and contractors, it would lose no time taking such action as would let the people know exactly to whom the money went and what right they had to it.

The fairer portion of the press see in our proposition an admirable way of arriving a the exact truth, and that very speedily. They want it done in the interests of truth No objection can possibly exist. It would take but a very short time, only a few hours, if the whole force of the Pension Bureau were put at it. It would give facts that neither friends nor enemies could gainsay.

It should be done now, before Congres meets-before the debates on the pension system begin-now, when the attacks on the pensioners are bitterest, and when the com-

We trust that next week we shall have the pleasure of announcing that Commissioner Lochren has performed this urgent duty.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK. R. G. Dun's Weekly Circular always con-

servative, of July 7, says: The tone in business circles has perceptibly improved. On the whole there has been a little better distribution of goods to consumers, and perhaps the countermanding of orders given some months ago is not quite as frequent as it was last week. The more hopeful symptoms are gladly noted, but while the causes of depression remain, it would be rash to calculate that difficulties will not resppear. soon large sums of money will be required to move the crops, and in the present state of the

money market some stringency is not improbable. This is undoubtedly a safe view of the situation. It is from an undoubted author ity, and understates, rather than overstates. the accompanying features of the outlook.

The return to better times has already begun, and from this time forward the conditions will steadily improve. There may undoubtedly will, be some more failures. but they will be mere echoes of the crash already past, and will not affect anything

THE pension-haters are now jumping fiercely upon Gen. E. Burd Grubb, of New Jersey, for saying at a recent soldier-gathering at Newark:

I do believe, and I have always believed, that every man who carried a gun honestly and honorably should be pensioned-not because he was wounded, not because he was sick. Every old soldier should have a pension because he was a soldier, and any men who enlisted in the Union army and served during the war should be cared for by the Government.

The comrades have long had their eye on Gen. Grubb for Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and if our friends the enemy keep on they will make his election certain, and by acclamation.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great papers of the country. The best way to help alexpansion was needed by the business of the veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

"THE SOUTH'S PUNISHMENT." The Boston Herald says:

The enormous indemnity paid by the French Nation to Germany as the result of the late Franco-Prussian war is one of the greatest levies upon a people recorded in history. A foreign writer makes the statement that it has been exceeded by the levy upon the Southern portion of this Nation made since the war of the rebellion was over. That exaction has come in the form of the Northern pension list. He computes that the South has already paid as its share of this an amount fully equal to \$350,000,000. The penalty of the South for entering into rebellion was much greater than that of the death and devastation that was hers when the war was ended. She has gone on since then in the tribute of taxation till it has reached this stupendous extent, and with the prospect of a continuance in the same money penalty for many years in the future.

This is an echo of a new cry which has been raised in the Southern papers. Nothing can be farther from the truth. The South has never paid anything like her share of the expenses of running the National Government, and any examination of the revenue statistics will show this. The taxes have always been so arranged that they fell heavier on the things that entered most largely into the daily lives of the people of the North, and with which those of the South had little to do. The latter's property has mainly consisted of lands and farm stock, which have always escaped taxation by the General Government. The Southerners, until recent years, bought comparatively little of manufactured productseither foreign or domestic-and so escaped any payment in this direction.

It has been calculated that in the years immediately following the war the people of the rebellious States did not pay annually more than one-fourteenth part of the National revenue. The people of the North with unexampled magnanimity, not only did not exact any war indemnity from thos who had precipitated the struggle, but they taxed themselves enormously to pay the expense of the war for the Union.

We have not space to go into all the figures supporting this statement, but will take as an illustration the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1868. That year our expenses were enormous, for

we paid out:	
Civil and Miscellaneous,	\$53,009,86
War Department	
Navy Department	25,775,50
Indians	4,100,683
Pensions	23,782,38
Interest	143,781,593
(Date)	244 200 00

...... 846,729,326 The interest to the bondholders was paid in gold, and as the average value of the greenback that year was 71.6 cents the payment to the bondholders represented an expenditure in greenbacks of \$201,862,883, or nearly two-thirds the entire payment from the Treasury.

The receipts that year were:

Customs	\$164,464,600
Internal Revenue	191,087,589
Direct Tax	
Public Lands	
Miscellaneous	
Total Mass 1	8076 404 454

By this it will be seen that the internal revenue taxes produced over half the revenue. These taxes were then very onerous, being levied on distilled spirits, distillers, rectifiers, wholesale and retail liquor-dealers, manufacturers of stills, manufactured tobacco and wholesale and retail dealers in same, fermented liquors and brewers and dealers in same, bank deposits, including those in savings banks, bank capital and circulation, gross receipts of bridges, canals, ferries, express companies, gas companies, letteries, railroads, ships, barges, stagecoaches, steamboats, telegraph companies, theaters, operas, circuses, and auctions; licenses to auctioneers, apothecaries, butchers, cattle-brokers, commercial brokers, confectioners, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, assayers, plumbers, pawnbrokers, claim agents conveyancers, builders and contractors, den tists, eating-houses, hotels, insurance agents retail merchants, manufacturers, miners, patent agents, livery-stable keepers, jugglers lawyers, peddlers, stallions and jacks, photographers, physicians, etc. Besides these were taxes on legacies and successions, on private carriages, gold and silver watches gold and silver plate, and stamp duties or matches, photographs, perfumery and patent medicines, on all notes, drafts, checks, deeds, mortgages, taxes on incomes exceeding \$1,000, etc. In fact, the Internal Revenue Assessor had his heavy hand on nearly

everything. Now, let us see how large was the contri bution of the rebellious States to this. Th report of the Commissioner gives the ne collections by States and Territories for 1868 as follows:

\$4,233,566 54

790,925 36

1,808,570 02

Arkansas	841,406 90
California	6,534,799 55
Colorado	119,075 25
Connecticut	4,396,716 42
Dakota	10,135 05
Delaware	587,238 17
District of Columbia	481,068 79
Florida	402,440 42
Georgia	6,117,347 29
Idaho	94,816 07
Illinois	7,526,770 84
Indiana	2,319,040 93
Iowa	1,177,182 31
KRIIBAS	251,849 47
Kentucky	4,118,818 54
Louisiana	3,758,931 02
Maine	who seed not we
Maryland	4,247,675 16
Massachusetts	17,604,727 00
Michigan,	
Minnesota	363,246 11
Mississippi	
Missouri	4,895,551 61
Montana	108,229 36
Nebraska.	
Nevada.	308,780 17
New Hampshire	1,938,724 32
New Jersey	5,683,136 16
New Mexico	57,100 62
New York	and a series and
North Carolina	1,971,011 53
Ohio	12,186,153 59
Oregon	
Pennsylvania	18,172,177 60
Rhode Island	2,850,682 29
South Carolina	2,632,204 59
Tennessee	3,707,984 60
Texa	
Utan	48,985 36
Vermont	621,213 07
Virginia	1,763,198 59

West Virginia ...

the whole to \$191.087.589. Of the \$174,238,-916.05 it will be seen by the above table that the rebel States-Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia contributed just

\$30,960,396.26, or but one-sixth of the amount. The disproportion became even more marked as the years went on. The South paid still smaller proportion and the rest of the country a larger proportion, as the latter increased rapidly in wealth, while the former made little progress. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, the Internal

Revenue collections were:

From the seceded States:			
Alabama	\$106,771	14	
Arkansas	95,718	86	
Florida	465,629	67	
Georgia	482,811	52	
Louisiana and Mississippi,	734,832	29	
North Carolina	2,383,656	85	
South Carolina	71,812	85	
Tennessee	1,278,862	63	
Texas	306,375	93	
Virginia	2,915,412	52	
Total	\$9,801,883	66	

From the rest of the country: \$144,055, 002.29. This shows that the rebel States paid

about one-sixteenth of the total Internal Revenue of the country.

It is impossible to arrive at any figures as to the amount of customs dues paid by those States, but if these were obtainable they would undoubtedly show that their proportion of these is equally small. But a small percentage of imported goods is consumed in those States. They wear home-made clothes, drink native liquors, smoke domestic cigars, and so, to a large degree, escape paying tribute to the customhouses.

On the other hand, those States have received an undue share of the public money in the shape of river and harbor appropriations, appropriations for public buildings, etc., etc.

For at least half a century the seceding States have gotten every year very much more out of the National Treasury than they have paid into it, and all talk to the contrary is nonsense that figures will quickly

Ir does not follow that the demonetization of silver by the Hindu Government will prevent that country from being the great absorbant of the world's silver a she has always been. The people's habit of investing all their savings in silver ornaments for themselves and families is too deeply seated to be changed by any mere act of legislation. It is this habit that has prevented silver from falling much lower than it otherwise would. In the last 40 years the Hindus bave taken up and withdrawn from the world's use probably \$3,000,000,000 worth of silver, and for the last 10 years they have taken on the average \$37,500,000 worth annually, or about one-third of all the white metal produced in the world. They will probably continue to take a very large amount, as the banking habit does not make much progress among them, and they insist on having silver to pay for everything they buy. Then, too, many of the countries lying outside of India, but which are coming into trade with her, are changing their form of commerce from barter to money, and they all want the money in the form of silver. So we can look for, probably, nearly as large a consumption of silver in that quarter of the globe in future as there has been in the

THE death of Leland Stanford has set the papers figuring upon the value of the magnificent endowment which he gave to the University which bears his name, and which will come into absolute possession of the property on the death of Mrs. Stanford. It consists of three pieces of land, Palo Alto, 8,4000 acres; Gridley, 34,000 acres, and Vina, 52,000 acres. All this land is rich vineyard ground and is rapidly being planted in grapes. One portion of italready contains 3,000,000 grape vines, which yielded last year 11,000 tons of grapes, and when all the vines now planted are in bearing, the product will be about 20,000 tons of grapes a year. It is estimated that when all the land that is capable of bearing vines is properly planted it wil have a value reaching the enormous sum of \$200,000,000 and an annual income of \$11, 000,000. This will make it infinitely the richest educational institution in the world and have more endowment than all the other colleges in the United States put together.

GEO. H. THOMAS POST, 2, Department of California, San Francisco, commemorated Memorial Day by bringing out a most handsome souvenir of the day in the form of a little pamphlet artistically illustrated. contains a fine picture of the monument erected by George H. Thomas Post to the soldiers of the rebellion, and which was dedicated last Memorial Day; also pictures of Gen. Thomas; Maj. Lord, U. S. A.; Comrade Elisha Brooks, Commander Geo. H. Thomas Post; R. H. Warfield, Senior Vice-Commander G.A.R.; Comrade Charles A. Sumner, who wrote a fine poem, which was read at the dedication; Charles A. Woodruff, U. S. A., who made the oration; also bits of landscape of interest. The entire souvenir is very creditable to George H. Thomas Post, which, by the way, has always been in the habit of doing very creditable

THE calling of an extra session earlier than anticipated, has added much to the solicitude of Democratic managers as to how they will manage the great influx of new and inexperienced men into the House of Representatives to the entire credit of the party. This is strongly indicated by the sudden outburst of talk in Democratic papers about the necessity of a revision of the rules of the House, so as to diminish obstructiveness, prevent filibustering, etc. The probability

The stamp sales and other taxes raised | is that rules will be adopted approaching as closely as the managers dare to those of the much-abused House over which Speaker Reed presided. These will give the old wheel-horses absolute control over the tooexuberant spirits fresh from their constituents, and boiling over with the idea that they have a Heaven-conferred commission to turn everything topsy-turvy.

> THE Duke de Veragua has been playing the lamb to Paris stock brokers, and has been shorn to the extent of \$350,000, his entire fortune. Having in his veins the blood of the discoverer of America doesn't fit a man for a tussle with stock-board sharpers, any more than does experience gained in selling dry- the United States Treasury and went to California, goods in a country store. We are to be asked to raise money enough to save the Duke's estates and furniture from the clutches of the officer who represents the Sheriff in Spain. The proposition is not likely to meet with an enthusiastic reception. Only moneyed men

their purse-strings would fly open. HON. JERRY SIMPSON started a good deal of talk last week by proposing that the Populists and Free-Silver Republicans and Democrats unite on Capt. J. C. Burrows for Speaker, but the Captain has sat down on the plan very hard, saying that the Hon. Jerry was talking through his hat, or words

will be appealed to, and these are not likely

to contribute for mere sentiment. If there

were reputation, social position, or business

advantages to be gained by contributing

THE Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republic gives a cheerful outlook for the pensioners. He says:

to that effect.

There is no doubt that a careful scrutiny of the olls will reveal astonishing frauds, and that perhaps one-half of those already drawing pensions would be deprived of the bounty of the Govern-

THE Cawker City (Kan.) Record gives the years of enlistment of the members of the Reynolds Post, G.A.R., of that town, which shows a proportion about in accord with the official statistics of the war-

4	stati	Stics of	tn	e wa	
	72	enlisted	in	1861	
	60		*	1862	
	11		**	1863	
	34		14	1864	
	3			1865.	
	-				

That is, nearly 90 per cent. of them enisted in 1861, '2, before there was any thought of big bounties.

LAST Saturday the Director of the Mint bought 538,000 ounces of silver, at 72 cents

TRIBUNETS.

THE PORTER'S PLAINT. First Pullman Porter-You look down in de mouf, Brudder Jones. What's de matter? Second Pullman Porter-I has cause to be, sah. My car on de las' trip contained no less dan t'ree millionaires .- Truth.

HOW VERY STUPID. May-Dear, do you see that stupid fellow trying to flirt with me? Joe-No; he is trying to flirt with me.

thought .- The Club. Two doctors were recently walking together down a suburban thoroughfare when one of

them lifted his hat to a lady whom they met. "A patient?" asked the other. "Oh, in a way," answered the first doctor.

"I treated her the other day for a small

"What was it?"

"A wart on the nose."

"And what did you prescribe?" "I ordered her to refrain absolutely from playing the piano." The other doctor was astonished.

"Ordered her to leave off playing the piano -for a wart on the nose? Well, I can't understand your treatment." "If you knew the circumstances you would,"

said the first doctor. "She lives in the next house to me."-Boston Globe. Highwayman (to Mr. Levy, second-hand

dealer in miscellaneous property)-Your money Mr. Levy-Mine friendt, you gannot exbect me to gif you my money for nodings, and mine life von'dt do you no goot. But I tells vou vot I vill do, I vill buy dot bistol off you at a fair

PERSONAL.

Gen. Theodore B. Gates was married on June 28 Miss Ida Dixon, at the residence of the bride, in Brooklyn. Gen. Gates was the gallant Colonel of the old 20th N.Y. (Ulster Guard) during the greater portion of the civil war, and was brevetted Brigadier-General for bravery on the battlefield, He took a prominent part in the battle of Gettysburg, as he commanded a demi-brigade, and his command was engaged with the enemy during the first day's battle, when Gen. Reynolds was killed, and that wing of the army was forced back to Cemetery Hights; it also took part in the second and third days' battle, when Pickett made his desperate charge and did effective service. His regiment was conspicuous for gallantry and pertinacity in disputing the advance of the rebel

Col. W. C. Church, well known in military circles and as editor of the Army and Navy Journa', is the proud possessor of a handsome silver medal, which has just been received by him through the United States Legation at Stockholm, Eriesson constituted Col. Church his literary executor, and the latter had and now holds the great inventor's private and business papers. Col, Church prepared for the Century Magazine, before Eriesson's death, a sketch of the Norse inventor's life, and later compiled an elaborate biography. Thus it followed that the Swedes felt especial gratitude toward the American who had placed such memorial wreaths on Ericsson's tomb. At a meeting of the Swedish Academy of Sciences last Spring, when Maj. Adelskold, its President, pronounced an oration on John Eriesson in the presence of the King, it was decided that a silver medal in honor of Eriesson should be struck and that it should be sent to Col. Church. The medal is beautifully executed. The obverse shows a medallion head of Ericsson with an inscription citing his claims to such honor. The reverse shows a monitor under steam, and is appropriately inscribed. Ericsson is described in Latin as "skilled in the mechanic arts and wise in

Gen. Harrison attended the exercises at Cape May, N. J., on Independence Day, and was called upon for a speech. He spoke for 10 minutes, his theme being the Declaration of Independence, mentioning the right of man to pursue his own happiness and have liberty, and to have his vote counted. He held a reception at the close of the exercises. His speech was delivered without preparation, as it was unexpected to him. The loud cheering brought him to his feet. He said be liked the simple celebrations of this sort, and he came as of Independence and other papers connected with the liberty of the country. He was in sympathy with the movement recently set on foot to have old-fashioned celebrations and the reading of liberty-

inspiring records. He was glad that such days as these came around, and while holidays, they were days when the presentation of principles could be made which should be in the soul of every citizen, The trials which beset our forefathers would be told, and the lessons taught by the granite foundstions of this Nation should be forever remembered in the centuries to come.

Ex-Secretary Charles Foster and family are living quietly in their homestead at Fostoria, which has been in the possession of the family for four generations. This property has been saved free from mortgage after the disastrous financial crisis through which the ex-Secretary of the Treasury has passed. At the present time there are four generations living in the homestead-the ex-Secratary, his mother, his married daughter, Mrs. Myers, and her baby. Mrs. and Miss Foster also make their home there.

Gen, Resecrans is now in California, and it is not expected, owing to his old age and infirmities, that he will be able to visit the East again. It was on ccount of this that he resigned the Registership of where he thought the climate would be agreeable

Gen. Wm. R. Cox, the new Secretary of the United States Senate, was born at Scotland Neck, N. Y., in 1831. In 1850 he was graduated with distinction from Franklin College, and later studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He went to Raleigh in 1859, and was nominated for a seat in the Lower House of the Legislature, but was beaten by a small majority by his Whig opponent. The war coming on a little later he was appointed Major in a Confederate regiment, and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General, In 1877 Gen. Cox was appointed Judge in the Superior Court; in 1882 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1884.

It is claimed that the sole survivor among the commissioned officers of the 4th N. Y. Ind'p's battery, which held the left of the line for four hours at the fight of the Devil's Den, July 2, 1863, is Lieut, J. S. Clark, of Yonkers, and he revisited Gettysburg with the other New York velerans last week.

Gen, Basil W. Duke has assumed editorial charge of Fetter's Southern Magazine, published at Louis-

The man whom Daniel Grosvenor (recently removed by Secretary Carlisle) succeeded as Chief of a Division in the Treasury Department was R. H. Mangum, and a man named Combs succeeds Grosvenor. Of these three the Washington Post tells the following story: "In 1863 Mangum was a member of Forrest's Confederate cavalry. In scouting near Rome, Ga., he ran into and captured a Federal command. In it was Grosvenor. The latter was exchanged in a few days. In May of the same year, in doing some scouting on his own account, Grosvenor captured a Confederate command in which was Combs. Mangum captured Grosvenor and Grosvenor got Mangum's office. Grosvenoz captured Combs and Combs now gets his office.19

H. P. Gieb, a member of Hobbie Post, Stamford, N. Y., has sailed for Germany in search of health, He was obliged to undergo a severe surgical operaion recently, and his physician prescribed the Carlsbad waters. He was tendered a farewell dinner by his Post, at which many prominent people were present.

The prize offered by the Grant Monument Committee for the best essay on the life of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant has been won by Miss Cora Cook, daughter of Dr. S. G. Cook, Commander of E. A. Kimball Post, 100, of New York City. Comrade Cook has been receiving the congratulations of both civil and military friends upon the literary ability shown by his talented young daughter. He has an enviable record in the Police Department as a member of the Board of Police Surgeons, of which he is President. The Doctor went with the survivors of his old regiment to Gettysburg on "New York

Henry H. Kitson, the young sculptor, whose statue of Farragut was unvailed in Boston a few days ago, is a favorite of the King and Queen of Roumania, by whom he was handsomely entertained at the Royal Palace in Bucharest. Kitson is 28 years old, and a native of England. He was married recently, in Boston, to Miss Theo Alice Ruggles, one of his pupils. They will sail for Europe, and upon returning will visit the World's

The Harvard classmates of Robert Lincoln, ex-Minister to England, at Boston, Mass., recently met him, and he related several interesting stories of his experience as United States Minister to England. One concerned his attempt to get into Westminster on the occasion of a special service there. Archdeacon Farrar had told Mr. Lincoln to go to the east door of the cathedral, to avoid the crowd, and to inform the usher that he was the American Minister, so that he could be conducted at once to May-Dear me! how much more stupid than the Archdeacon's pew. When Mr. Lincoln sent in his name and title the usher came out and said, with surprise: "For gracious sake, how many American Ministers are there?" It seems that several gentlemen of the cloth had each deftly made his way into the church by informing the usher that he was an American minister

Gen. Nelson A. Miles was a clerk in a Boston store and familiar with a yardstick before he took hold of a sword. This was a better beginning than polishing up the handle of a big front door, for there are many valiant West Pointers who have envied Gen. Miles's subsequent career.

The last week in June Miss Helen Smedberg, daughter of Col. William R. and Mrs. Smedberg, of San Francisco, Cal., was married at the residence of her parents to Lieut, George Wilcox McIver, of the 7th U.S. The bride is a charming and petite blonde, and a great favorite in society circles in San Francisco. Her husband has been on duty at West Point, but at his own request has been returned to his regiment, and will take station at Fort Logan,

MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Grandest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call.

[Senders of obituaries will please adhere strictly the form in which the notices below are worded Notices must be brief and be sent immediately after he event to which they relate. BRADSHAW.-Near Volga City, Iowa, June 15, of

Bradshaw, Co. E. 9th Iowa, aged 68. Comrade Bradshaw was mustered into the service in August, 1861, and served the full term of his enlister He was a member of Bevins Post, under whose auspices he was buried. He leaves a widow and eight children Olson,-At Brenner, Minn., June 8, Isaac Olson, Co. G. 23d Wis. Comrade Olson was in the service most three years, and contracted in the field the disease from which he died. He was a member of D. F. Markman Post, 7, Marshall, Minn. He leaves

OLIN.-At Watertown, N. Y., May 28, of pnenionia, Rev. Russell A. Olin, 19th Pa. Cav., aged 53. After his discharge from the army Comrade Olin studied for the ministry, and was for a while Rector of the Trinity Church, which was a gift of Gov. Flower. He had been in Watertown for about 12 years, and was well known and highly spected throughout the State. He leaves a widow SPICER.—At Watertown, N. Y., June 15, Acel spicer, Co. H., 10th N. Y. H. A., aged 62. Comrade

per enlisted in 1862, and served three years, Winslow,-At Watertown, N. Y.: June 21, Rev ledediah Winslow, Chaplain, 20th N. Y. Cav., aged 74. At the time of his death Comrade Winslow was Chaplain of Joe Spratt Post, 323. He had been in poor health for some time. His funeral was attended by the Post, He leaves one daughter. HARRIS.—At Portsmouth, N. H., recently, Capt. Thomas A. Harris, Co. G, 10th N. H. The funeral was attended by Storer Post, G.A.R., Kearsarge Naval Veterans, and a delegation from the Loyal Legion of Massachusetts. Eight survivors of Co. G were also present. WHITE .- At Washington, D. C., July 5, of Bright's

lisease, James W. White, aged 57. Comrade White had been employed in the Government Printing Office for many years, and had many friends in that Department. He worked his way up through every grade to that of foreman, having started feeding press in the very department over which he presided at the time of his death. He was a member of Lincoln Post, of Washington, He leaves a widow and four grown childre. SMYTHE -At Kingston, Mo., June 21, N. U. M. Smythe, aged 68. Comrade Smythe was a member of Ben Loan Post, 33, and was buried by that Post, FLOWERS - At Walton, N. Y., recently, Edwin C. Flowers, 14th N. Y. Comrade Flowers enlisted for three years at the beginning of the war, and served his full time. He was always present with his regiment in all the battles in which it took part, and was a good soldier. His remains were accompanied to his old home at Hamden by Ben Marvin Post, of which he was a mer they were joined by England Post, of Deihi, and Brice Post, of Hamden, all marching to the ceme-tery, where he was buried with military honors. WESTCOTT.—At Carthage, N. Y., recently, of Bright's disease, Asal B. Westcott, Co. K. 35th N. Y., aged 54. During his two years' service, Comrade Westcott rose from private through the grades of Sergeant, Orderly-Sergeant, to Lieutenant of the company. He was Commander of Steel Post at the time of his death. He leaves a widow

failure, Alvers B. Dudley, Co. A, 17th Ind. Any further information can be obtained by addressing Wm. Loefler, Van Buren, Ark.

Bacon.—At Au Sable, Mich., June 7, of con-

DUDLEY .- At Van Buren, Ark., June 25, of heart

sumption, Horace S. Bacon, Co. E, 8th N. Y., aged 49. Comrade Bacon was born in New York. a natriot to listen to the reading of the Declaration | was mustered into service at the second call in 1861, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. The funeral services were conducted

and three children.